II. Executive summary

Solomon Islands

1. Introduction: overview of the legal and institutional framework of Solomon Islands in the context of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Solomon Islands acceded to the Convention on 6 January 2012 and the Convention entered into force on 5 February 2012. Solomon Islands was reviewed in the fourth year of the first cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism (CAC/COSP/IRG/I/4/1/Add.3).

Solomon Islands achieved self-governance in 1976 and obtained political independence from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 7 July 1978. At independence, Solomon Islands adopted a Constitution pursuant to the Solomon Islands Independence Order 1978. The State operates under a dualist system.

The Constitution is the supreme law and any inconsistent law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void. Section 75 authorizes the National Parliament of Solomon Islands to enact provisions for the application of laws, including customary law and for "peace, order and good governance of Solomon Islands". Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in force since 1 January 1961, were adopted by Schedule 3 of the Constitution, subject to the Constitution and to Acts of the National Parliament of Solomon Islands.

The principles and rules of common law and equity are recognized in Schedule 3.2 of the Constitution and while the legal doctrine of judicial precedent is used within the Courts of Solomon Islands, any pronouncements from English Courts made after independence are not binding. The absence of comprehensive case examples and statistics frequently limited the review to a legislative compliance only.

2. Chapter II: preventive measures

2.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices; preventive anti-corruption body or bodies (arts. 5 and 6)

Solomon Islands has established a Steering Committee, led by the Office of the Prime Minister and including public sector, civil society and private sector representatives to coordinate the oversight of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS), which was unanimously endorsed by Parliament in March 2017. NACS focuses on five priority areas and addresses recommendations of the first implementation review cycle and other mandatory provisions of the Convention. NACS has a detailed implementation plan accompanied by a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework, which would benefit from further elaboration. Principles of good governance and anti-corruption are enshrined also in the National Development Strategies.

The proposed anti-corruption legislation is still to be enacted, although multiple corruption offences already exist in the Penal Code (Sections 91, 258, and 374). There is no central law reform process but each ministry can initiate a review under its purview. The Office of the Ombudsman ("the Ombudsman") has the authority to review the adequacy of administrative procedures and mechanisms.

There is no single anti-corruption agency. The draft Anti-Corruption Bill seeks to establish the Solomon Islands Independent Commission against Corruption. Currently, the Anti-Corruption Investigations Unit within the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force

(RSIPF) leads all anti-corruption investigations. The Ombudsman is tasked with investigating claims of maladministration of public offices, while the Leadership Code Commission (LCC) investigates claims of misconduct of public officials, including conflicts of interest, misuse of official information, and non-disclosure of assets. Both the LCC and the Ombudsman may also initiate investigations at their own initiative. The Office of the Auditor General is responsible for auditing the public accounts.

The Ombudsman is not subject to the direction or control of any person or authority and has an independent budget, with the caveat that the Prime Minister may order an investigation to be stopped for reasons of national security (Constitution, art. 98).

Coordination takes place through the government Integrity Group Forum tasked with improving accountability and promoting integrity among public officials. The Committee for Combatting Corruption, led by the Office of the Ombudsman, provides a forum for senior officials to strategize a more effective and efficient collaborative approach to the prevention of corruption.

Solomon Islands participate in regional initiatives and organizations that assist in the prevention of corruption, including the following: The ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative; Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; the Pacific Islands Legal Officers' Network; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Pacific Association of Financial Intelligence Units; Pacific Prosecutors Association; Secretariat of the Pacific Community; and the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Solomon Islands was reminded of its obligation to inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its authorities that may assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption.

Public sector, codes of conduct for public officials, measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services (arts. 7, 8 and 11)

The Public Service Commission appoints public officials, including their confirmation, removal and disciplinary control. The public sector hiring and recruitment processes are merit based, transparent, inclusive and accountable to the Public Service Commission (Public Service Commission (Amendment) Regulations 2006, art. 22). Salary scales and entry level of first appointment are based on level of education and are codified (General orders, Chapter E, Sections 1 and 2). An appeals mechanism exists against all human resources decisions (Public Service Commission (Amendment) Regulations 2006, arts. 14, 15, 16). There are no specific procedures for the selection, rotation and training of individuals considered especially vulnerable to corruption.

Permanent Secretaries of government institutions are appointed by the Public Service Commission with the concurrence of the Prime Minister (Constitution Ch. XIV, art. 128). Tenure of office of the Public Solicitor, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Commissioner of Police and Auditor General is also regulated in the Constitution (Ch. XIV, art. 129).

Some training programmes exist for public service employees. In order for an employee to be selected for training that would lead to qualifications for promotion, a proposal must be made to the Public Service Commission, which is then obligated to ensure that the selection is based on merit (Public Service Commission Regulations, arts. 42, 43).

The criteria for the qualification and disqualification of those standing for elected public office are outlined in the Constitution (arts. 48 and 49), which also includes eligibility criteria to run for Parliament. The Political Parties Integrity Act 2014 established regulations for political parties, including financial reporting requirements, and a commission to monitor compliance. The Political Parties Commission has issued

integrity standards, which apply to all members of political parties (Political Parties Integrity Standards 2014).

A code of conduct, an administrative document to guide the conduct of public officers, exists for all public officers and provides disciplinary measures for noncompliance, including dismissal (Public Service Code of Conduct, p. 6). While the code calls for the reporting of fraud, misconduct, or any other inappropriate behaviour to the responsible officer and prohibits reprisal against those reporting in good faith (p. 10), no measures or systems are in place to facilitate the reporting by public officials of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities nor protection of reporting persons. Some bodies and organizations have their own additional codes. The Government of Solomon Islands has also published information for managers in public service, such as a guide to the disciplinary process.

All public officials, including Members of Parliament, are governed by the Leadership Code (Further Provisions) Act 1999. The Leadership Code requires asset disclosures, including gifts and any directorships in companies as well as government or corporate contracts (art. 8). The Leadership Code Commission has the authority to request additional information regarding asset disclosures and investigate allegations of misconduct (arts. 7, 9 and 10). Violations of the Leadership Code may result in monetary penalties. Also the Penal Code contains a provision on conflicts of interest, which applies to all public sector employees (Cap. 26).

Members of the judiciary and the Director of Public Prosecutions also fall under the purview of the Leadership Code. In addition, documents such as the Magistrates Courts Bench Book 2004 provide ethical principles for the judiciary. Judges can be removed for misconduct, and investigations of complaints are conducted internally by the Registrar with the guidance of the Chief Justice, who makes the final decision on corrective measures. Public prosecutors are subject to the requirements of the Leadership Code and the general code of conduct for public servants. In addition, prosecutors are governed by a practice manual, and the Director of Public Prosecution oversees matters pertaining to training, discipline and the exercise of prosecutorial discretion.

Public procurement and management of public finances (art. 9)

In Solomon Islands, the procurement system is decentralized. No national procurement legislation exists, but the Public Financial Management Act 2013 (PFMA) calls for the Minister of Finance and Treasury to "prepare rules and regulations for procurement," which were promulgated through Chapter 7 of Finance Circular 08-2013. The Ministry of Finance's website contains standard forms for procurement. The Government produced a guide in 2013 entitled the SIG Procurement and Contract Administration Manual. At present, there is no law against fixing prices on public tenders and sole-source procurements make up 10 per cent of total procurement. Additionally, State Owned Enterprises do not have to follow many of the present rules. There is also no system of domestic review and appeal of procurement decisions. NACS calls for new procurement legislation to be drafted and submitted to Parliament by 2019.

Procurements of more than SI$100,000 (approximate equivalent US$12,000) and up to SI$500,000 are required to be approved by a Ministerial Tender Board. Procurements in excess of SI$500,000 must be approved by the Central Tender Board. Competitive tendering is required for all procurement exceeding SI$100,000. Those below SI$100,000 are decided by the Permanent Secretary of the relevant Ministry.

The Finance Minister is required to present estimates of revenue and expenditure each year, based on information provided by all Ministries, in the form of an Appropriation Bill to Parliament for approval (Const., art. 102). PFMA outlines the budgeting process.

The Ministry of Finance and Treasury is responsible for the preparation, management, and monitoring of the annual budget. The Act calls for the national budget for a financial year to be brought before Parliament at least two months before the end of that financial year (PFMA, art. 48). A budget review of the first six months' expenditures is to be published no later than seven months into the financial year. A review of the entire previous year is to be published within four months of the new financial year (art. 52 (1)(b)).

Beginning in 2013, all Ministries were required to establish a Budget Implementation Committee. The role of each Committee was to identify the priority areas for their respective ministries to address, guided by the fiscal and economic outlook provided in the Budget Strategy.

The PFMA also provides for the establishment of the Internal Audit Office. All functions of the Office must be performed in accordance with the International Professional Practices Framework (Public Financial Management (Internal Audit) Regulations 2016, art. 13 (1)). Although resources distributed pursuant to the Constituency Development Funds Act 2013 are subject to expenditure reporting requirements, there is at present no effective mechanism for audit and oversight of these expenditures.

There is no legislation requiring the general maintenance of government financial records for a specified period of time.

Public reporting, participation of society (arts. 10 and 13)

Although identified in NACS, Solomon Islands does not yet have a specific access/right to information legislation in place but remains a general principle.

In Solomon Islands, the general approach to records is that they are available to the public unless they fall under the jurisdiction of legislation governing secrecy or confidentiality of specified records. Solomon Islands has an Official Secrets Act, which makes it an offence to wrongfully communicate secret official information (Section 5). Cabinet documents are considered strictly confidential and a security clearance is needed to have access to them (Solomon Islands Cabinet Handbook 2005, Section 7). According to the National Archives Act, official records submitted for permanent preservation are not to be publicly available for thirty years, unless the Archives Advisory Committee decides otherwise with the approval of the Prime Minister (art. 8 (1)).

Some divisions of Government, such as Parliament and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, have published information regarding their operations and functions online. However, most ministries do not maintain an official website.

In terms of participation of society in public decision-making processes, article 70 of the Constitution requires that the proceedings of Parliament be held in public. The Standing Orders of Parliament state that members of the public and the press shall be allowed as spectators to sittings of Parliament. As a practice, civil society is heard on pending legislation and policy decisions.

The drafting and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy involves representatives from civil society as members of the Steering Committee. The Strategy also seeks to maximize citizen input into "the policy process." Additionally, NACS aims to implement anti-corruption curricula at all levels of education.

Solomon Islands regularly marks International Anti-Corruption Day, including through radio awareness-raising programmes on corruption and its effects, and public discussion panels. The LCC occasionally conducts public awareness and outreach programmes to educate the public on the effects of corruption and reporting complaints. Neither the LCC nor the Ombudsman has a functioning website.

Private sector (art. 12)

The Companies Act requires companies to keep certain documentation at its registered office, including all minutes of meetings and resolutions from within the past seven years (art. 112). Directors of a company are required to ensure that correct accounting records are kept (art. 124). The implementation of Companies Act is overseen by the Company Registrar.

The recording of non-existent expenditures, the use of false documents, the intentional destruction of bookkeeping documents, and the entry of liabilities with incorrectly identified objects are all prohibited under the Penal Code, if these acts are committed with the intent to deceive or defraud (art. 305).

Regulations promulgated under the Companies Act guide the preparation of financial statements. Financial statements of public companies must comply with international standards or state how and why they do not comply (Companies Regulations 2010, arts. 9, 10).

Under the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, cooperation with the private sector is essential. Two members of the Steering Committee are representatives from the private sector. NACS would require for private sector investors to implement anti-corruption compliance programmes. Failure to comply would lead to sanctions. Also, any company or person awarded a government tender would also be required to comply with legal and administrative regulations. NACS also calls for the organization of anti-corruption compliance programme training for private sector firms.

Solomon Islands does not expressly disallow the tax deductibility of expenses that constitute bribes.

Measures to prevent money-laundering (art. 14)

The Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (MLPCA) is a comprehensive regulatory and supervisory regime that established the Anti-Money Laundering Commission, which oversees the regulation of the financial services industry, and the Financial Intelligence Unit (SIFIU), which receives and investigates suspicious transaction reports. The Act requires both financial institutions and cash dealers to report any suspicious transactions to SIFIU (MLPCA art. 14). The definitions of financial institutions and cash dealers were expanded under a 2010 amendment to the MLPCA.

Financial institutions, cash dealers, and legal practitioners assisting clients in certain matters are required by the MLPCA to verify the identity of any customer conducting a transfer of funds. Any type of funds transfer must include originator information (MLPCA 2010, arts. 12, 12A, 12I, 13B).

SIFIU follows an administrative model and is a member of the Egmont Group. SIFIU officials have participated in training and exchange programmes in Cook Islands and Fiji. SIFIU has also entered into MOUs with the FIUs of the Philippines, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) and Sri Lanka.

The Currency Declaration Act (art. 16) requires a person who enters or leaves Solomon Islands with currency in the amount of SI$50,000 or above (or its equivalent in foreign currency) to make a declaration to an authorized officer in a prescribed form. The Act provides sanctions for both the failure to declare and for false declarations (art. 3 (3)).

Solomon Islands is a member of the Asia/Pacific Group (APG) on Money-Laundering. A self-evaluation of anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures was conducted in 2016, and Solomon Islands will undergo the APG 2nd Mutual Evaluation in 2018.

2.2. Successes and good practices

- Adoption of the National anti-corruption strategy at highest level, following extensive stakeholder consultations (arts. 6 and 13)
- The stand-alone budget for the Ombudsman's Office to ensure its financial independence (art. 6)
- Mandatory nature of the Leadership Code and the accountability and oversight provided by the Leadership Code Commission (art. 8)

2.3. Challenges in implementation

It is recommended that Solomon Islands:

- Develop a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism for NACS, and allocate adequate resources to ensure its effective implementation and independence (art. 5)
- Adopt appropriate anti-corruption legislation to further implementation of the Convention (art. 5)
- Consider measures to clarify mandates, strengthen independence and allocate adequate resources to bodies charged with preventing corruption, including the Ombudsman's Office and the LCC, and the possible establishment of an Independent Commission against Corruption (art. 6)
- Endeavour to adopt procedures for the selection and training of individuals for public positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption and the rotation, where appropriate, of such individuals to other positions (art. 7)
- Consider establishing measures or systems, including through legislation, to facilitate the reporting by public officials of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities and the protection of persons reporting suspected corruption (whistle-blowers) (art. 8 (4))
- Consider revisions to procurement legislation to address price-fixing and strengthen the competitive process, as well as extend its application to State Owned Enterprises (art. 9 (1))
- Strengthen the systems of public procurement, including through the public distribution of information relating to procurement procedures, invitations to tender and information on the award of contracts, such as through e-procurement processes (art. 9 (1))
- Establish, within public procurement systems, an effective system of domestic review and appeal, and provide legal recourse and remedies to address disputes over adherence to applicable rules and procedures (art. 9 (1))
- Review and take appropriate measures to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public resources distributed pursuant to the Constituency Development Funds Act (art. 9 (2))
- Consider measures to establish requirements for the general maintenance of government financial records for a specified period of time (art. 9 (3))
- Continue to consider comprehensive legislation and administrative measures to strengthen access to information, further to implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, as well as the establishment of guidelines and tools to enable public institutions to ensure effective and timely access to information (arts. 10, 13)

- Consider measures to enable and strengthen periodic public reporting of activities of government institutions engaged in the prevention of corruption, including the Ombudsman's Office, the Leadership Code Commission and the Ministry of Finance (art. 10)
- Consider taking additional measures to prevent the misuse of procedures regulating private entities regarding licences and permits granted by public authorities for commercial activities, and promote transparency and accountability in royalty payments, in particular in the natural resource extractive industries (art. 12 (2)(d))
- Consider taking additional measures to prevent conflicts of interest in the private sector (art. 12 (2)(e))
- Ensure the disallowance of the tax deductibility of expenses that constitute bribes (art. 12 (4))
- Continue to strengthen participation of society in the prevention of corruption through NACS, and in particular through contributions to the public decision-making processes, public awareness measures and public education programmes (arts. 10, 13)
- Take additional measures to ensure that the relevant anti-corruption bodies are known to the public and that reporting procedures, including anonymously, are established and accessible to the public (art. 13 (2))

2.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- Collection of statistical data.

3. Chapter V: asset recovery

3.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

General provision; special cooperation; bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements (arts. 51, 56 and 59)

SIFIU has a mandate to exchange financial intelligence with other States in relation to money-laundering and terrorist financing. MLPCA empowers courts to cooperate with foreign jurisdictions (art. 54) and its article 23 overrides bank secrecy.

The Anti-Money Laundering Commission has the power to authorize the disclosure of any report or information to a foreign governmental department or agency or an international organization that has powers, functions, and duties similar to those of FIU (MLPCA, art. 111). There is no legislative basis for the spontaneous transmission of information to another State party, thus, transmission of information can only be made in response to a formal request.

The Convention is not considered a legal basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in Solomon Islands, but measures are under consideration to strengthen international cooperation and there are in place memoranda of understanding with several foreign law enforcement bodies, including through the Melanesian Spearhead Group.

Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime; financial intelligence unit (arts. 52 and 58)

Financial institutions, cash dealers and legal practitioners are required to verify each customer's identity, retain customer records, and conduct ongoing scrutiny of all transactions undertaken (MLPCA 2010, arts. 12, 121).

The Financial Institutions Act requires the Central Bank to take numerous measures to ensure the legitimate operation of all financial institutions, including correspondent banking services (art. 12D), prior to the issuance of licences to operate. There is, however, no requirement that a bank or financial institution maintain a physical presence in Solomon Islands, nor is there a legal definition of shell banks. Nevertheless, the non-binding SIFIU Guidelines expressly advise financial institutions to refuse to engage in a banking relationship with an institution that has no physical presence.

The 2010 amendment to the MLPCA expanded the definition of "politically exposed persons" to encompass both individuals in Solomon Islands and those in other States. Financial institutions, cash dealers and legal practitioners are required have risk management systems that can determine whether a customer is a politically exposed person. If so, they must take additional monitoring actions (art. 12C (1)(c)).

Although the Leadership Code requires certain categories of public officials to adhere to a financial disclosure system, there is no legislative or other provision for sharing such information with competent authorities of other States parties when necessary to investigate, claim and recover proceeds of corruption offences, other than upon issuance of an order by a court of competent jurisdiction. Although the financial disclosure system requires disclosure of all interests in financial accounts and property held in foreign countries, there is no requirement that appropriate records be kept for such accounts or property.

The powers of SIFIU to obtain information, records and reports from banks and covered institutions are set out in section 11H of MLPCA. Section 11K further authorizes the examination of such records. Section 11H (2)(h) provides that the powers of the Unit include acting on behalf of Solomon Islands in seeking information from any government agency, law enforcement agency, supervisory authority, or auditing authority of another country for purposes of the MLPCA.

Measures for direct recovery of property; mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation; international cooperation for purposes of confiscation (arts. 53, 54 and 55)

There is no legislation to permit other States parties to stand before Solomon Islands courts to claim damages or otherwise receive compensation for the damages incurred, although States can bring a direct action to claim property or damages if represented by an attorney licensed to practice in Solomon Islands.

Section 13 of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA) provides for the enforcement of foreign confiscation or restraining orders. Solomon Islands recognizes all foreign confiscation orders as long as they are in force in the foreign country. The Act makes no distinction between conviction-based and non-conviction based confiscation orders.

The Attorney General has the authority to refuse the mutual legal assistance request, in whole or in part, on the grounds that to grant the request would be likely to prejudice the sovereignty, security or other essential public interest of Solomon Islands on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit (section 4, MACMA). A request may also be refused if the Attorney General does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a de minimis value.

Section 7 of MACMA details that a request for confiscation should contain details of the property to be traced, restrained, seized or confiscated, and of the grounds for believing that the property is believed to be in the requested State; and in the case of a request to restrain or forfeit assets, details of the offence in question, particulars of any investigation or proceeding commenced in respect of the offence, and be accompanied by a copy of any relevant restraint or forfeiture order.

Solomon Islands does not require a treaty to provide cooperation for purposes of confiscation. As a member of the Commonwealth, the Scheme Relating to Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters within the Commonwealth could, in principle, be applied by and to Solomon Islands, but has not been used to date.

The Director of Public Prosecutions may request an order to freeze or seize property in response to a request by a State party that provides a reasonable basis to do so, subject to an eventual order of confiscation (Section 49, MLPCA). Sections 70, 75 and 77 of MLPCA authorize the Attorney General to take measures, upon request, to assist a foreign State in locating property in Solomon Islands believed to be the proceeds of a serious crime committed in that State.

Solomon Islands furnished the relevant laws in the course of the review process. The rights of bona fide third parties are protected by section 36 of MLPCA.

There is no minimum value threshold for the provision of assistance. Solomon Islands does not use the Convention as a legal basis for international cooperation. There is a duty to consult the requesting State, section 4 (2)(c) MACMA, before postponing a request on the grounds that it would interfere with an ongoing investigation or proceeding in Solomon Islands.

Return and disposal of assets (art. 57)

Although Solomon Islands has had no international asset recovery experience, the legal framework is in place to enable appropriate measures to be taken. Section 34 of MPLCA provides that where property ordered to be confiscated is registered property, the property vests in the Government of Solomon Islands in equity but not vest in the Government of Solomon Islands at law until the applicable registration requirements have been complied with; and the Director of Public Prosecutions has the authority to register the Government of Solomon Islands as owner of the property, including the execution of any instrument to be executed by a person transferring an interest in property of that kind.

Section 36 of MLPCA safeguards the rights of bona fide third parties. Section 36 gives any person who claims an interest in the property subject to confiscation to apply to the court for an order declaring the nature, extent and value at the time the order was made of the person's interest. "Person" is defined to include any public body, company or association, and any body of persons corporate or unincorporate (Interpretation and General Provisions Act, art. 16 (1)). If the confiscation order has already been issued and executed, the competent court shall direct that the property or part thereof to which the interest of the applicant relates be returned to the applicant; or an amount equivalent to the value of the interest of the applicant be paid to the applicant.

Although there is no legislative basis to enable the waiving of the requirement of a final judgment in the requesting State, assets can still be returned upon a sufficient showing of a reasonable basis for ownership by another State party through MACMA.

Solomon Islands has and would bear the ordinary costs associated with executing a mutual legal assistance request. Moreover, consultations would take place with the requesting State if the expenses to be incurred would be of a substantial or extraordinary nature. There are no present bilateral or multilateral agreements between Solomon Islands and other States.

3.2. Successes and good practices

- Solomon Islands allows non-conviction based confiscation, also based on foreign orders and requests (art. 54).

3.3. Challenges in implementation

It is recommended that Solomon Islands:

- Require financial institutions to maintain a physical presence in Solomon Islands and be affiliated with a regulated financial group in order to obtain a licence to operate (art. 52 (4))
- Consider taking additional measures to permit competent authorities to share financial disclosure information obtained pursuant to the Leadership Code with other States parties (art. 52 (5))
- Consider measures to require public officials to disclose any interest or signature or other authority related to financial accounts in a foreign country, and maintain appropriate records related to such accounts (art. 52 (6))
- In view of the dualist nature of Solomon Islands, ensure the required domestication process for the Convention as a legal basis for mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for purposes of confiscation and asset recovery (arts. 55 (6) and 59)
- Consider granting legal authority to the Attorney General to proactively transmit information to a foreign competent authority in relation to asset recovery, without a prior request, where such information could assist in initiating or carrying out investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings of Convention offences (art. 56)

3.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- Collection of statistical data.